BY DAVIS & HOLLINGSWORTH.

WHAT IS TRUE EDUCATION !-HUGH MILLAR-Hugh Millar, the well known geologist, who died lately in Scotland was a prominent instance of what true education, does for a man. We say true education, because though he had never studied in a college. Hugh Millar was educated in the highest sense of the term. In other words, not only was his mind thoroughly disciplined, but whatever he learned at all he completely assimilated, so that it became his own. His career shows what energy, perseverance and industry can do even for a anan born under the most unfavorable circumstances; for though originally but a poor lad, though only a journeyman stoneanason, still after his majority he rose to be one of the most prominent scientific men of Great Britain-a writer of acknowledged ability, and the leading editor of a principal party in Scotland. In his "Autobiography," published a few years since, he has left a narrative of his boyhood, which is worth almost its weight in gold to young men about beginning life. Had he written nothing else, he would have left, in that work, an invaluable legacy to his

For nowhere, not even in the autobiography of Franklin, is the great truth so forcibly illustrated that all men who have become eminent owe their success less to schoolmasters, than to themselves. It is self-discipline, after all, that wins the battle. There were thousands of youth cotemporary with the boy Hugh Millar, enjoying every advantage of education, and many of their possessed of no inconsiderable alasty, who never made any figure in after life, while the poor lad, whose principal texcher was nature, who possessed no books but a Bible, and who consumed some of his best years in hewing stone, rose to be their acknowledged superior, and to become famous in two hemispheres in both letters and science. This distinction he achieved by omitting no opportunity to acquire knowledge. It was in quarrying stone in a wild district, for example, that he made the world renowned geological discovery, which apset the brilliant but delusive theories of the famous "Vestiges of Creation," and achieved his own reputation. His fellowworkmen enjoyed the same opportunity of winning this great distinction, but they let the fossil fish, which settled the problem, pass unnoticed, and so they died, or will die, unknown stone-masons laboring at Lalf a dollar a day, while the decease of their companion fills two continents with

Another thing is proved by the career of flugh Millar. It is that it is better to masdescen libraries or more. To be plain, study is valuable, not merely for the facts it gives nan, but for the habit of thinking it imparts. He who voraciously swallows volumes upon volumes never gives himself becomes, consequently, a mere smatterer. "He understands no principles. Learned as he thinks himself he is without knowledge. He is really worse educated than the man who has read but few books, provided those books were good ones, and have been thoroughly assimilated. Hugh Millar never Teft a book till he had made it completely his own . What Hugh Millar did, every man who has become great in literature has but to do, whether born poor, like Millar or bred up with every advantage of schools and colleges. Men who wish to be really educated, must study for themselves. The hill of knowledge cannot be climbed by deputy. Hence the difference in securing an education between a rich man's son and a poor min's is less than is generally sunposed. In truth, the self-reliance which limited circumstances give to a lad, may almost be considered to counterbalance the advantages, which fortune bestows. It is a striking fact, in confirmation of this, that most of our great men have been born. poor. Young men should think of this.

A Thrifty Parson .- A domation party aver given the other day to a clergyman in one of our New England villages, and among the articles he received was a superb parson, much pleased with the hat, ventured to hely the donor what such a hat ought to be worth? At that is an eight dollar hat? We the reply. The parson turned it recommend, fenewed his thanks to the hat were fine indeed;" and so they nested,
The next day the purson woulded his way

to the hatter's store, and after the customdustomed to wear hats worth that a four dollar hat was Fact! miling in the rainin the sunding but the mission in the moun

ESSAY ON HEALTH. IRREGULAR HABITS.

ity of action. The lungs, the heart, the glands, the stomach, the whole digestive economy, the skin, all in a proper regimen, act with clock-like regularity. And every deviation from the regularity of habit which the organ requires, tends to derangement. The body has great power of adaptation to circumstances. It can become accustomed to things absolutely injurious, if judiciously habituated to them. It can have its diet, labor, modes of life, climate, dress, &c., changed. It can even slowly conform to the use of poisons, as alcoholtobacco, arsenie, and remain in ordinary health, provided its treatment is regular.-But it cannot become accustomed to irregularity. Activity and repose should be alternately periodic, and as regular as day and night. Any marked deviation from regularity in this respect is injurious and tends to derangement. All the habits of the body in relation to cating, drinking, bathing, exercise and repose should be dress-Not that there should never be change in the only person who is respectable. exercise, diet or dress, but that these and all other things should be wisely regulated to meet the changing vicissitudes of the seasons, years and life. Physical life should conform to a system. It should be a science-Hap-hazzard living is a constant transgresion. on. Daily and hourly irregularities are a perpetual wear and tear upon the organn. It cannot long preserve its integrity when every day subjects it to a new trial, levies a new tax upon it. There is no way in which the laws of health are more frequently and variously violated than in the almost universal irregularities of human life. The mass of mankind conform but his boots. That which is called "the world" little to any systematic direction of their corporeal interests; hence violation is the

EXCESSES.

consequences.

Excesses of all kinds are irregular, and the excesses in which man indulge are legion. Excess in labor, amusement, study, rapture, anxiety, sorrow; excess in eatings drinking, dressing, sporting; in the exercise of any desire or passion or indulgence is the hard working, self-denying father, who injurious. Every excess is a violation. It overtasks some bodily power and impairs its strength. It is a law that the proper action of any organ, muscle, or member gives it strength, and the excess of the same kind of action impairs its energies-When we think of the table and saloon indulgences of men; of the haste, passion, excitement, competition, ambition, toil, hardship, eagerness, so universal; of the many kinds of excessive indulgence, both which men yield, we cannot fail to see a great deal of bodily weakness .- Valley Farmer.

The Dallness of great Men .- Descartes. the famous mathematician and philosopher: La Fontaine, celebrated for his witty fables: Buffon, the great naturalist, were all singularly deficient in the powers of conversation. Marmontel, the novelist, was so dull in society that his friend said of him, after an interview, " I must go and read his tales to recompense myself for the weariness of hearing him. As to Corneille, the greatest dramatist in France, he was completly lost in society-so absent and embarrassed that he wrote of himself a witty couplet. importing that he never was intelligible but through the mouth of another. Wit on paper seems to be something widely different from that play of words in coversation, which while it sparkles, dies; for Charles II., the wittiest monarch that ever sat on the English throne, was so charmed with the humor of "Hudibras," that he caused himself to be introduced, in the character of a private gentleman, to Butler, its author. The witty king found the author a very dull companion, and was of opinion, with many others, that so stupid fellow could never have written so clever a book. Addison, whose classic elegance has long been considered the model of style was shy and absent in society, preserving, even before a single stranger, stiff and dignified silence. In conversation, Dante was taciturn and satirical. Gray of Alfier seldom talked or smiled. Rosseau was remarhably trite in conversation; not a word of fancy or eloquence warmed him. Mil ton was unsocial, and even irritable, when much pressed by talk of others.

The Profits of the Slave Trade. - It is estimated that about forty vessels are engaged in this country in the slave trade.-Phose, it is calculated, ship 600 negroes each from the African coast, of whom 500 are landed at the port of destination. Allowing \$3000 for each vessel for brokerage and commission from the port whence she sails, \$4000 on each vessel for wages for of-ficers and men, \$15 a head for the purchase of negroes on the African coast, and \$42 to secure the landing of each pages at the port of delivery, the whole cost would some up to \$1,470,000. Twenty thousand negroes, at \$500 a head, would produce \$10,000,000. woynges a year, more than \$17,000,000.

WHAT IS RESPECTABLE SOCIETY.

We heard a man, otherwise intilligent Among the causes of deranged health, enough, lately sneer at another "because," irregularity of habit must be enumerated. said he, "one never meets him in respecta-Every organ of the body calls for regularble society!" The speaker did not mean, however, that the person he affected to look down upon, was immortal, but merely that the fashionable or rich.

This notion of what constitutes respectable society, is quite a favorite one with that class of individuals whom Thackeray has so significantly called "snobs." Empty istics a standard, by which it strives to cetters, wealth is the test of respectability.

Among the proud, narrow-minded, effete quired : obility of the Faubourg St. German, respectability depends upon being descendants from ancestors who have married their cousins for many centuries, that neither muscles nor brains are left any longer to degenerate descendants. With the dandy officers who constitute a considerable portion of the American Navy, respectability consists in having sponged on "Uncle Sam," ing regular to secure the soundest health, in wearing gilt buttons, and in jilting tai-Every organ of the whole body should be lors. Every conceited fool thinks himself. educationally systematized to proper habits. in like way, the only man really weighty,

But true respectability depends on such adventitious circumstances. To be respectable is to be worthy of respect; and he deserves respect who has most virtue. The humblest man who bravely does his duty, is more worthy of respect, is more truly respectable, than the covetous millinaire among his money bags, or the arrogant monarch upon his throne. The fine lady who back-bites her neighbor, is less worthy of respect than an honest washer-woman. The profligate noble, though he may wear a dozen orders at his button-hole, is not often respectable as the shoe-black who cleans exalts the one and despises the other, but it does not make them respectable according to the real meaning of that word. Their only order, and derangement the perpetual respectability is but a hollow sham, as they themselves frequently feel; and those who worship them bow down to a Fetish, a thing of feathers and tinsel. The selfish, idle drone, who wastes life in his own gratification, and dissipates the fortune of his progeny, is not, and cannot be respectable; but wears out his life to bring up his children, is, even though he be but a day laborer .-Nothing can make Dives fit to lay on Abraham's bosom, while Lazarus is welcomed there, even with the sores the dogs have licked.

This false view of life, which would neasure respectability by a conventional standard, is totally at variance with our republican institutions. It creates an "imperium in imperio," for while the law destandard which endeavors to ignore that great truth. The course, brutish, knavish, profligate criminal-in short, all who fall short of their duty to themselves and their fellow-men, are those who are not " respectable;" and this, whether they are rich or poor. While those who live honestly, and strive to do what good they can, constitute in reality the respectable class, irrespective of the fact whether they eat with silver forks or steel ones.

## A LEGAL CONSULTATION.

A certain lawyer in this city is noted for is promptitude in demanding payment of his fee, his lack of faith in human honesty leading him to suspect that everybody is determined to cheat him. His plan is the ame that newspapers are sometimes compelled to adopt-to collect subscriptions in dvance. He considers that if he is unable o get his own fees before the action is ommenced, he will prove hardly compe-

ent to gain his client's cause afterwards. Yesterday a gentleman in the tailoring ine called on him and informed him that he wished to hold a short consultation with him respecting a suit which he was about lo commence.

"My fee will be five dollars for a consulation.

"What !" exclaimed the man of cloth, "Five dollars, if you please-and I genrally take the fee in advance," said he reaching forth his hand, for the expected

"No, you don't," said the tailor, making his way towards the door, "you can't play that off on me."

"There's nothing wrong or unprofession al about it," said the lawyer with severity. "I can't help that-you must get your five dollars out of the other party-"

such a proceeding." "Well, then. I'm blowed if I don't abandon the suit, and you may get somebody

"No. that'll never do. Never heard of

else to make it. !" "What suit are you talking about," saked

he mystified lawver. "Why, the suit of clothed you won of im-on the election. I came to consuit you about the color, and I shan't pay ive dollars for advice, by a great sight." "Oh-sh-um! That's a different case, I rather think I'll have it green !"-Herald,

Society, like straded and must be viewed n all situations, or its colors will deceive

A DOG STORY

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1857.

We stepped into the telegraph office in Portland, Ohio, soon after it was established; fortunately, just in the nick of time to witness the following scene:

While the operator was explaining to us his circle of intimates were not composed of current, the modus operandi of its application in transmitting intelligence between distant places, a tall, particularly ungainly specimen of the genus homo, stalked into the office. He was a muscular, brawny fellow, of the species Pike, and, to judge pretence always making its own character- by his brusque manners and uncouth apnearance, had always dwelt on the frontier, measure the respectability of persons at or somewhere near sundown, outside the large. In a community of mere money pale of civilization. He showed the symptoms of a rapid walk, and hastily in-

" Telegraft office, ch !" "It is, sir," replied the operator, politely.

"Runs from here to Dayton?"

"Good! I have got a right smart job for ye. I left there afore sun up this morning, in such an allfired splutter that I clean forgot my dog at the tayern. He's a and stout as a grizzled bar. He ken whip just the place where I'm gwine. Now, I want you to telegraft him down here in ose the critter for a heap,"

We observed a comical expression flit over the operator's countenance as he preended to note down a description of the missing quadruped, and answered "all right, sir." to an assurance on the part of the excited customer that he would drap in after the dog in half an hour.

When he returned, the first object that pug of the most diminutive proportions, thrill bow, wow, wow!

"You are just in time, sir. Here is your dog, all O. K. Only a little out of breath, owing to the rapidity of his journey," said the operator.
"Where?" interrogated Pike, striking an

attitude expressive of astonishment which was too pregnant for words.

"Here, sir, tied to the table." "W-h-a-t! that teeny sprinklin' uv fizzle nair, my dog? You don't mean to say tha that there dod-darned, short-legged, little squint eyed, lop-cared, mangy-beast is my log? No, sir; that aint my dog. Minis the best dog in Oregon-a walopin' bis suplended animal—reg'lar beauty—a twhundred pounder, sir! Phew! Cusa

At this point, the speaker having ex justed his vocabulary, stopped to tal

" Very singular-extraordinary singular may say. Has your correspondent mad mistake, and forwarded the wrong an

"Mistake be cussed! It's a reg'lar swin lle. sir. That blasted tavern keeper u thar has stole my dog, an' sent me this in fernal little runt in his place. What's tl

damage ?"
"Nothing, sir, as you have failed to g the right animal," replied the operator, w ioined us in an uproarous burst of mer ment, as Pike left the office, swearing was "gwine up to Dayton, to scalp tl dog-rotted, dog-stealing tavern keeper !"

Facts about the Presidents .- Four he first seven were from Virgnia. Two the same name were from Massachuse and the seventh from Tennessee. All 1 one were sixty-six years old on leaving fice, having served two terms; and one them, who had served but one term, wor have been sixty-six years of age at the e of another, Three of the seven died the Fourth of July, and two of them on t same day and year. Two of them were the sub-committee of three that drafted t Declaration of Independence, and therety died on the same day and year, and on the anniversary of the Declaration of Indepen dence, and just half a century from the da of the Declaration. The names of three c the seven ended in son, yet neither of thesi transmitted his name to a son. In respect to the names of all, it may be said, in conclusion, the initials of two of the seven were the same; and of two others that they were the same. The remaining one, who stands alone in this particular, stands alone also in the love and admiration of his countrymen and the civilized world-Washingron ! Of the first five, only one had a son. and that son was also President.

One Hundred Dollars a Drink .- There s a case pending in the Superior Court, in which the plaintiff, Barnabas B. Bayley, seeks to recover for service as a singer while engaged by Oseisa E. Dodge. The defendant refuses to pay for these services because there was an agreement that if the complainment used accept spirits he should forfeit \$100 for each drink; and the defendant elleger that the plaintiff has used ardeat apprise the exceed since; and claims as a second spirit. man that paid \$100 cach for averagely Boston Times.

BARBARISM IN ENGLAND.

A duel in the United States or any act that can be tortured into a cause for abusing this country, is always eagerly seized by the English press. We are represented as a nation of outlaws and cut-throats, brutes the mysterious workings of the galvanic in habits, and boors in manners. In facf, an Englishman's idea of an American is a tall, raw-boned, six-footer, who speaks through his nose, chews an inordinate quantity of tobacco, and carries a revolver in his pocket. and a bowie knife at his side. But how do English manners and customs compare with ours? Here no one thinks of committing so ungentlemanly an act as smoking in a railroad car, yet by a recent English paper we observe the directors of railways in England have given up all hopes of stopping the practice there.

As a sample of English laws and of the magistrates who enforce them, we may mention that two poor men in Norfolk were recently sent to prison for fourteen days for the awful crime of shooting, on the wild ous king, common, two wild rabbits! The men who prosecuted them owned thousands of rich acres, yet they begrudged these poor men mighty powerful good dog, stranger, I tell the pitiful products of the wastes. When ye-a cross between a Newfoundland and these men were brought up for trial before a regular bull—smart as a mountain cat, a certain "Lord" Hastings, there occurred one of the most remarkable scenes that ever his heft in wald cats every day, and is wuth transpired in any pretended court of justice. hi-u-chickomin to hunt injuns, and that's It appears that the Norfolk News, a paper published in the town, had commented with some severity of language upon the exdouble quick meter, for the steamboat is traordinary proceedings in the case. "Lord" gwine to leave in an hour, and I wouldn't Hastings therefore went to the house of the editor and threatened "to blow his brains out," indeed, desired "to call him out," as he expressed it, in a duel.

When the case came before the court, the editor, who was also solicitor for the poor men, desired "Lord" Hastings to leave the bench, as he wished to make an application to the other sitting magistrates for a bond to compell "Lord" H. to keep the peace .attracted his attention was a stump-tailed He refused, however, to leave the bench, and insulted the counsel by telling him "he which was tied to the leg of the operating had no fight in him," indeed, he seemed table, and saluted him as he entered, with a over anxious to come down from the bench and have the dispute decided with pistols on the spot. If an Arkansas or Alabama Judge had offered to fight a duel from the bench, what a splendid text it would have been for our abolition journals to expound from! How they would have expatiated on the corrupting influences of "slavery !"-But in "free" England, all these ebullitions go for nothing. So much for being a " bar barous" American, instead of a "refined"

very timely suggestions on the duties of the

current year, comes to the following very

ensible conclusion. Its hint is as applica-

"Finally, make a resolve-if you are in

any sort of business, that you will push it

with all the economy, liberality, spirit and

enterprise you can muster; and by way of

taking a fresh start, and combining the

the whole four in one vigorous effort, the

best thing you can do is, beyond question,

to take a newspaper, and send to it a good

long advertisement-one of that kind which

not only makes it certain that your name

will be seen by all the world, but which

also proves that you are doing a first rate business, and can afford to make it known. The world loves to patronize those whom it tlanks are doing well—and liberal advertis-

ble here as in Philadelphia:

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

St. Matthew-This Apostle and Evangelist is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark-This Evangelist was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt until he expired.

St. Luke-This Evangelist was hanged upon an olive tree, in Greece,

St. John-This Evangelist was put into cauldron of boiling oil, at Rome, and escaped death !-IIe afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus in Asia.

St. James, the great-This Apo.t'e thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's

St. Phillip-This Apostle was hanged up against a pillar, at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia. St. Bartholomew-This Apostle was

flayed alive, by the command of a barbar-St. Andrew-This Apostle was bound to

cross, whence he preached to the people until he expired. St. Thomas-This Apostle was run through the body with a lance, at Coroman-

del, in the East Indies. St Jude-This Apostle was shot to

St. Simon-Zeabot-This Apostle was rucified in Persia.

death with arrows.

St. Mathias-This Apostle was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas-This Apostle of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews, at

St. Paul-This Apostle was beheaded at tome, by the tyrant Nero.

A New Excitement in Prospect-Burnng the Dead .- An eminent New York physician has, according to the Buffalo Republic, written an elaborate work in favor of the practice of burning the dead, which is to be published after his own death.

By his will, he directs his mortal remains to be kept for five days in a warm room; he thorax then to be opened, and the heart extracted, which is to be embalmed and enclosed in a thick vellum bag, strongly impregnated with asphaltum; the remainder of his body is then to be publicly burnt on a pyre of sassafras or sandal wood, in one of the public cemeteries, the ashes carefully gathered and denosited with the embalmed heart in a bronze um. Five copies of the leading daily city papers, containing an account of the whole proceeding, re likewise directed to be deposited in the urn, which is then to be hermetically sealed.

and taken to the New York Museum. In the midst of the excitement created y these proceedings, the work is to be published. For its circulation \$10,000 are appropriated, \$10,000 more for distribution imong the city officials and leading politi-325 to \$100 each for assisting in the cerenony; and \$10,000 more for the editorial raternity, to be divided pro rata according o their influence.

Should anything occur to prevent the lue execution of the will, the bulk of his property is to be at once transferred to a haritable institution in Philadelphia.

The Republic has these facts from the attorney who drew up the will. He estinates the property at \$200,000.

The Scarlet Fever .- The following remedv for the scarlet fever is recommended by Dr. Lindsey, of Washington, as the treatnent which has been resorted to with great success by Dr. Schneeman, physician to the King of Hanover. We give it, rather for he benefit of our medical men than for thers, for in a matter of such importance, and involving consequences so serious, too much care cannot be exercised:

From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the patient must be rubbed morning and evening over the whole body with a piece of bason, in such a manner that, with the exeption of the head, a covering of fat is werywhere applied. In order to make this rubbing in somewhat easier, it is best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft side of this piece slits are to be made unadelpha Bulletin, after making some in order to allow the oozing out of the fat. and not to quickly, in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat .-The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious; with a rapidity bordering on magic, all, even the most painful symptoms of the disease are allayed; quiet sleep, good humor, and the appetite return, and there remains only the impatience to quit the

> Death among the Chinese .- The Abbe Huc, in his book, "The Chinese Empire,"

sick room.

The astonishing calmness with which the Chinese see the approach of death does not fall when the last moment arrives. They expire with the most incomparable tran-quility, without any of the amotions, the agriculture, the agentes, that county affides the mumans of death as territy. Their life

BE PATIENT WITH THE LITTLE ONES. Be patient with the little ones, Let neither their slow understanding nor their

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occasional pertness offend you, or provoko the sharp reproof. Remember the world is new to them, and they have no slight task to grasp with their unripened intellects, the mass of facts and truths that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength through years of experience, and it ill becomes you to fret at the little child that fails to keep pace with your thought, Teach him patiently, as God teaches you, "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little, and there a little."-Cheer him on in this conflict of mind-in after years his ripe, rich thought shall rise up and call you blessed.

Bide patiently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughly crush the springing spirit of free inquiry, with an impatient word or frown, nor attempt 1 on the contrary, a long and instructive reply to every slight and casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry; and aim rather to direct and aid, than to answer this inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he has learned, as anxious to know more. Happy thou, if in giving your child the molecule of truth he asks for, you can whet his curiosity with a glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so wilt thou send forth a philosopher, and not a silly pedant into the world.

Bear patiently the childish humors of those little ones. They are but the untutored pleading of the young spirit for carp and cultivation. Irritated into strength, and hardened into habits, they will haunt the whole of life like fiends of despair, and make thy little ones curse the day they were born; but, corrected kindly and patiently, they become the elements of happiness and usefulness. Passions are but fires that may either scorch us with their uncontrolled fury, or may yield us a genial and needful warmth.

Bless your little ones with a patient care of their childhood, and they will certainly consecrate the glory and grace of their manhood to your service. Sow in their hearts the seeds of a perennial blessedness its ripened fruit will afford you a perpetual

A Good Story .- " A bear and its leader," says the Courier de Lyons, "lately arrived towards night at a village near this city and the latter sought admission into the public house of the place. The host at first declined to admit the strange pair, not knowing where to place the animal, but finally he consented to receive them. The bear was placed in a pig-sty, and its occupant, a fat pig, which was to be killed on the morrow, was let loose in the court yard. In the middle of the night cries of help proceeding from the pig-sty, aroused the house, and the host, his wife, and the servants, at once ran to the spot. It was then ascertained that a thief, excited by the splendid condition of the pig, had determined on eloping with it, and had entered the pig-sty with that laudable intention .-The bear, displeased at being suddenly awakened by this enterprising individual. rewarded him with a fraternal hug, which caused the would-be-thief to cry out so lustily. The man was delivered from the paws of the bear, but only to be handed over into the hands of justice."

Do Good .- Thousands of men breathe move and live, pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why ? they do not do a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption ; not a word they spoke could be recalled. and they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insect of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, oh man immortal!-Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands who come in contact with you year by year; you will norer be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of heaven.

Imports on Dry Goods .- The imports of dry goods at New York since January 1st, show a decrease of \$800,295 as compared with the corresponding period of 1856, but an increase of \$4,756,088 compared with the same of 1855, and of \$154. 006 compared with the same period of 1854. The total thrown upon the market during the month, shows an increase even upon the total for the same period of last year, the withdrawals from warehouse for consump tion having exceeded the entries for wine housing.—Journal of Commerce,

A Proted Couple.—In a town in Grange tounity, Mew York, are living a man and his wife who have not spoken together an